NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

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EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO OCTOBER 3.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA

TURKEY IN A BAD WAY.

THE SUFFERINGS OF FRANKFORT FROM

What the Russians Think of the American

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Lexpox, Oct. 3.—The following are the quotations for Ameri

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4, 1866.

French papers, or one half of what is reported in the streets

tween the troops and the insurgents. I can state this

but he reports himself as suffering so severely from the gout that he cannot take the field. The Greek provincial government has made a very temperate, but carnest appeal to the European Powers. There the matter rests. The Porte does not really dare to take any extreme measures, and the people hope to gain their ends without actual fighting. I understant that the Porte complains that the American Consul has furnished the Rebels with arms. It is believed by many here that the island will be again given to Egypt. The troops now occupying the island are mostly Egyptian, a part of the 18,000 men loaned to the Sultan by the Pasha of Egypt, at the time when he was seeking to change the order of succession in favor of his own son. Others think that it will be given up to France, others that it will be annexed to the Kingdom of Greece. My own impression is that if the insurgents hold out well, at will retain a nominal connection with Turkey, but be made really independent, on a basis similar to that of the Danubian Principalities.

This result would satisfy the people of Crete, and would be more agreeable to the European Powers than any other. It would prepare the way for final independence, without bringing up, just now, the question of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

It is expected that the way will thus be prepared all over European Turkey and in all the islands for the final disintegration of the Empire. No one hopes now for the final cure of the "sick man." The only question is whether he shall be allowed to die a natural death or whether his end shall be hastened by interested physicians.

The playficultry in Montenegro.

The question of Montenegro was regarded as swettled, at the end of the war last year, but it seems to

shall be hastened by interested physicians.

The question of Montenegro was regarded as settled, at the end of the war last year, but it seems to be as unsettled as ever. The Montenegrins demand the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops and such as extension of territory as shall give them a port in the Adintic. In answer to these demands the Turkis have largely increased their garrisons in the interior of the country, and have concentrated a large army on the frontiers. They have sent affect into the Adrama, and Omar Pasha has left the Dannbe to take command of the forces about Montenegro.

In view of these warlike preparations the Montenegrians have sent an embassy to Vienna and St. Petersburg to pray for aid. The relations between Russia and this Sittle amountain Prancipoulity have long been most intimate, and Russia has exercised a sort of protectorate there. We cannot predict the result of the present appeal, but it is not unlikely to complicate matters in European Turkey. If Russia does not interfere, it will be only because she sees that her time has not yet quite come. Turkey is not likely to yield anything there unless she is forced to do so. Mondenegro has always been, a thorn in her side, and the unlitary occupation of the country has given, during the dat year, uniheard-of peace and quiet to the surrounding country.

Any occupation of the country has given, during the last year, unheard-of peace and quiet to the surrounding country.

XEW OFFRUSEONS IN EGYPT.

The Pasha of Egypt came to Constantinogle last Spring and spent incredible sums of money in bribing the Sultan and all his court. He voluntured increased his amount tribute-some £300,000 serting a year. He lest 18,000 men to the Sultan free of all expense, and curiched every one who was ready to sell his influence to the Porte.

All this was done to change the order of succession in Egypt. It was fixed by treaty and by the law of the Koran so that the throne would have passed to the cellest intother of the present Viceror. It was changed by decree of the Sultan to the son of the Viceroy.

Now all these bills are to be paid, and the Viceroy flust independent a memorial to the Porte, announcing his intention at ance largely to increase all the taxes leviced in Egypt. Poor Kellaheen! Whoever dances you must pay the liddler. Your old blue shirts must be shortened, your allowance of black bread and angui-came must be reduced. You have now neither sail nor body which you can claim as your own; but you must now pay for the privilege. Who does not wish bimself a fellah in Egypt under the paternal government of Ismal Pusha.

Those of your readers who have been in Egypt will appreciate as none others can what this direful announcement means; all the large in Egypt and by he Porte. He owes his appointment to Sir Heury Buens, the late English Embassador, his wife having been a particular friend of Sir Henry—rather more particular than is generally considered the complete the latent have just son to Constantinople a long list of complaints against this worthy prince, and a Troklain official has been sup to Samos to investigate them. As Sir Henry is colonger here to defend his protega, them is sincely to got his depart. They is considerable excitanent on the island, but it is not likely to lead to dry outbreak.

last was not paid. It was then promised that it should be pain in October. The Government has as yet made no prevision for the four million dollars necessary for this purpose, but notice has been given of a forced loan to be levied on the interior of the empire. They do not dare to make a forced loan in Constantinople, where all the wealth of the country is concentrated. It would cause a commotion and would bear too heavily on the rich Pashas; but

RUSSIA.

MORE ABOUT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, RUSSIA AND ITS PEOPLE-A RUSSIAN PAIR-FAVORABLE IMPRES-

down the river. The Tartars are like the Russians, a good natured, quiet people, but they dress differently; the distinguishing feature being generally the little Chinese skull cap, or some oddity of foot gear. At the Exchange we say specimens of the products of eastern Russia, which consisted mainly of cereals, rock salt, fish from the Volga and Caspian caviar, iron, and a few common-place manufactured articles. The furor to see us was immense. More than once the ranks of our party were broken by charging "hordes" of these formerly savage, now very harmless and sufficiently servile, races of the blood of Genghis Khan, who were only intent upon seeing what they could see. Wherever the beards grow long, hovever, there we are met by the most deafening and never triing hurrals.

weign friends.

Much of the trade which comes to Nijni from the East Much of the trade which comes to Nijni from the East still travels the entire distance by axle, or on pack animals, along the ancient roads which cross the southern Urai from Kiatka in Asia, but the great bulk makes direct for Perm on the western elope of the Urai, and is carried thence to Nijni by steamboat down the Kama. Tea and Siberian iron are sure to find a market, but other Asiatic goods, which are not sold at Nijni, are carried home again when the fair is over. What a comment on the lack of fixed prices and the enterprise of continental Asia! The moral of it is pointed enough in the fortunes of colossal size made by foreigners on the Volga, who have studied thomselves into the language and nature of the people and adapted themselves thereto.

The dinner given to the Americans at Nijni Novgored represented vast wealth, often in the person of some plain.

adapted themselves thereto.

The dinner given to the Americans at Nijni Novgorod represented vast wealth, often in the person of some plain, unassuming old fellow, who would be taken in New-York for a dealer in old clothes—not Jows, because the Jows have not been tolerated nor aven allowed to live in some parts of Russia, like Moscow, for example, till within eight vears; but Russians at the middle or peasant class, who wear the long coat, known to Western Europe only as the costume of the Polish Jows.

If wealth exists among the late unprivileged classes in Russia, it does not show itself in Parisian dress. A peasant who succeeds to wealth remains a peasant in name, and generally, also, as Jashiou, though he be the first man of a town, or the occupant of a princely mansion. He is expected to bear this in mind in his intercourse with the powers that he, and his obeisances to the great people of the land. Only since the emancipation there is a gradual outgrowing of this cramping of caste. That bold act of the Emperor's made labor. Now the exigencies of the times are foreing them to exercise their wits in various ways, which they were by no means obliged to do heretofore. That same strong will of the Emperor's appointed beards, corresponding to County Commissioners with us, who took away their lost lands, if they saw fit, and gave a small portion to each peasant, to be paid for in 37 years, meantime issuing a sort of certificate for the land so taken, which bears a value in the market much like paper currency.

If anybout feels a desire to emigrate to Russia, to count-

like paper currency.

If unybody feels a desire to emigrate to Russia, to count-He unpoort further,

If unpoor allowance of black from an agent came must be reforced, your allows as your case of black broad and agent came must be reforced. You have now neither said nor body which you can claim as your own; butyou must out shown to your below of rest and search harder. You already work for nothing and find yoursefree, you must not have how no for the privilen. Who does not wish himself a field, in Egypt under the patential coverament of Ismal Pusha.

Thomself your readers who have born in Egypt will appear claim a none others can what this direct is noungeement all the faces is Egypt and to be largely increased. The private of the gody increased the management of Ismal Pusha.

The island of Samon is blessed with a Christian grine, or a rather affect of the private firm of provident of the private firm of the management of the private firm of the private firm

to tell you more about it after we get back to St. Peterburg. There are so many classes that it is not safe to strike an average hastily; but I am sure that if we are not angels, an enlightened spectator witnessing our reception, might think so; and the more (the ruling classes at once companyingly year), because the main portion of their introducing Mr. Fox as "Captain" Fox, which raised a breeze that took a day or two to blow over; as Fox wished to be recognized only as a civilian visiting Russia on a special mission. And Clay, ignoring the Consul and Americans at Moscow, has made them feel so bitter that they will not fail to do all in their power to have him removed. Furthermore (to show you, while I am about it, how the air keeps stirring), Murray once made a speech in which things stubbornly had to get a little mixed; and Beaumont, unfortunately, afterward alluded to "the eloquoneo of the previous speaker"—following which event all the officers of the Miantanomah got tired of being feted and made sail for St. Petersburg. Sq it is only the Augus-

GERMANY

CHANGE-THE PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE CITY -PRANKFORT'S GREAT BLUNDER-ANNEXATION

quantities of goods—latterly, more of money than anything else. It was he're that the Austrian loans have always been put on the market—an operation of doubtful profit to Austria, and still more to her subsequent creditors, but of sure gain to the bankers who negotiated them. Now these loans were always on the florin basis, but Prussia will no longer tolerate the florin of Austria, nor is it likely that an Austrian loan can be openly taken in Frankfort. The thaler crowds out the unhappy florin. Were there no official prohibition against dealing in Austrian securities, Prussia well knows how to discourage and hamper such financial operations as she disapproves, and she certainly will not be medited to help Austria in money matters, or leave her a mercantile foothold in Germany, out of which she has been forever banished as a political power. Nor will the rigor of Prussian policy be mitigated by a wish to continue the prospority of Frankfort. The city has fallen under the displeasure of a man to whom the sentiment of pity is unknown in politics, and Bismark has given notice that Frankfort need expect no favors at his hands. It is not for the interest of Prussia that the city should be the headquarters of finance, for Berlin is to be the headquarters of recypting. And Frankfort, though she becomes Prussian in name, will have a chance to remember what fate befalls those who oppose, but have not strength to reast. Already one large part of Frankfort capital has been transferred to Paris, another to Augsburg, and a third to Berlin. Not even for American securities is Frankfort any longer the chief European market; she is outstripped and supersceed by Berlin, and the transactions on the Bourse of the Prussian capital are enormous. These Romads of the mineteenth century, are to experience—as Macaulay said of the Sarons under Frederick in the Seven Yorars War—the full force of that tremendous sentence of Tacitus, "Subjectos tenquam usos, vilex tanguam alienos."

The traveler who goes to Frankfort need not expect to find

resist being cheated in small change. Adhering to this plan will cost him a few florins extra, but will repay him in good temper and that enjoyment of travel to which good temper is essential. Don't quarrel with those poor derils of railway officials and hotel clerks, and kutschers (a very subdued species of the genus known in America as backmen). If you keep your temper, they will amuse you immensely and why should you not pay for being amused? I happened to want change at my hotel for a five pound Bank of England note. Looking into Murray, I discovered that my five pound note ought to bring me sixty florins, and as it is always worth while to appear to know about these matters! I put on as much of a Jew look as I could muster at short notice, and told my hotel cashier I should be obliged if his would be kind enough to give me sixty florins for this five pound note. Instantly the cashier pricked up his pars, like a terrier with a premonition of rats, tarned his sharp eyes on me, and saw through my shallow affectation at the first glauce. "Oh yes," he said, "certainly, sixty, that is right, all but the exchange you know?" and he whipped out a piece of paper and covered it all over in half a minute with a lot of gnicroscopic figures which might have served to calculate the latitude and longitude of Frankfort. "Oh yes," then said my cashier, "sixty, less exchange, that will be just lifty-nine ten"—meaning fifty-nine florins, ten kreutzers, whereupon he handed over a miscellaneous collection of Frankfort bank notes, silver guiden and florins, and copper kreutzers, supposed to represent the above amount. I was not at all equal to the occasion, and did not pretend to count it, but singseated that I was going to leave Frankfort, and should like Prussian inoney. "Oh yes, certainly"—figures again, Frankfort currency dissuppears and a still more miscellaneous collec-

MEXICO.

News to the 17th of September via Havana.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY MAXIMILIAN.

The steamer Ciudad, Condal, yesterday brought dates from the city of Mexico of the 17th inst. The official papers report that the guerrillas were continually getting

brated on the 16th by a grand review on the Plaza de Armas, and a Te Deum in the Cathedral, at which Maximiltroublons times that a true. Hapsburg would abandon his post; and as the majority of the nation had called him to defend their sacred rights, the Almighty ought to protect

imposed several loans on the population, and emigration had been greater at Saltillo than at Monterey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—It is asserted that Maximilian sent an order countermanding the evacuation of Sonora; that the French Admiral, having embarked all his troops, refused to disembark.

CANADA.

SILVER.

OFFAWA, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

The Executive Council sat several hours last night. It is reported that important dispatches relating to the Fenians have been received.

The Board of Trade have passed a resolution that American and British silver be taken hereafter at 4 per cent discount.

CHAMPION.

CHAMPION BILLIARD MATCH-PEAT EXPERIMENTS-

CURLING MATCH.
TOROXTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1868.
McDevitt and Dion play billiards in Montreal on Fri-

McDevitt and Dion play billiards in Montreal on Friday for the champion one and \$1,000.

An interesting experiment regarding the use of peat for fuel has been tried by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which proved perfectly successful.

Negotiations are making for a curling match between the Montreal and Manchester (England) Clubs.

The receipts of barley in the Toronto market yesterday from farmers' wagons reached 60,000 bushels.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS.

Say Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1862.

Dates from China to July 13 say the Rebels in the Province of Yang-Chow are much more formidable than was supposed. Every leader sent against them, except one, had met with defeat. In one battle, the younger brother of the Viceroy lost 2,000 Enfield rides, and, out of 1,000 cavalry engaged, only 100 escaped, and the fate of the infantry is supposed to have been no better.

THE SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES-A LARGE FIRE IN

THE SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES—A LARGE FIRE IN
HAVANA — THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL — QUARANTINE—FINANCIAL—SHIPPING.

The Royal order of the 20th of August, by which export duties are suspended in Cuba for the period of six
months, counting from the publication of the order in
Havana, was published for the first time on the 25th inst.
The order will tend, it is supposed, to animate the trade
of this island.

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A large the occurred here on Thursday night. Trotcha's provision-store sustained a loss of \$100,000. In view of the fact of there being considerable petroleum deposited in the store, the Governor has ordered, and allowed one month for his order to be carried inte effect, that all petroleum spall in future be stored outside the city in some isolated house.

Among the passaugers of the Ciudad Condal, from Yers Cruz, is reported an ex-Confederate General, his family and two aids.

The Governor-Goneral is to move into town from his country-seat on Monday, and preparations are being made to give a reception, as he has been in Marianno ever since his arrival.

to give a reception, as he has been in Mariaino ever since his arrival.

The quarantine regulations are still in force
Etchange on New-York is 20.70.
The Cuba is expected to arrive to-day from New-Orleans to Baltimore. She will touch here and take passengers for New-Orleans via Key-Weat, there to be transferred to the Liberty, touching on her way to Baltimore.

The Stars and Stripes from Philadelphia arrived yester-

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Norrols, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1866.

The special term of the U. S. District Court is adjourned sine dic and will not be held until convened by Chief-Justice Chase. The next term will be held at Richmond on the 12th of November. W. J. Barry, clerk of court, went to Richmond cesterday to promulgate Judge Underwood's order. Jeff Davis will not be tried this term.

THE MICHIGAN HORSE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribure.

KM. MAZOO, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

The Horse Fair opened vosterday most promisingly.

The weather was splendid and the entries larger than over before. The horse Gray Eagle won the two-mile toot.

THE PENDING CANVASS

MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

SPEECH OF THE HON, HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

held in this city under the auspices of the Union League The Hon, Isaac Hazlehurst presided. He said he introciation, [Great applause.] Our distinguished guest is a him to-night because he has scorned the wrath and defied the oppression of power. Mr. Hamlin was received amid

into his present difficulties, the President has failed the American people when they wanted his aid the most. Mr. Hamin then quoted from the Constitution of the United States to show the subdivision of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of the Government. He especially quoted Section 8, defining the powers of the Legislative department, elothing Congress with all legislative power for the public welfare. Mr. Hamin then continued: No carthly power enoverture the laws passed by our Congress—I mean the Congress of the United States, the representatives of the people. We are the United States, and not the President. We are freemen, who know our rights and dare maintain them. The President had exercised a power which in his opinion the merest child in the commanity would not have thought of. He argued that the President had as much right to appoint Heissier Clymer Governor of Pennsylvam as sto appoint Provisional Governors for the Southern States. He conceded all power to the President during the war, but he deuted his power to appoint either Governors our legislators. That's our business, the business of our representatives and not his. (Cries of "that's so," and appliance.) We will teach him the lesson that he requires to be taught. And yethe has alemanded of the secenting States certain conditions. Where did he get the power to make such a demand. Mr. Hamilu asked any man of good, soler commens sense where did he get the power to legislator on one side and exclude from the other? Mr. Hamilu then entred into a length argument on the political issues of the day, and then said: Now the whole thing could have been settled, but the President guilty of high crime and uisked meanor. He arraigned him before the vast amilience assembled to night and before Good of high misdemeanor. He then alluded to the attempt of the President to corrupt the offices under his administration by disministration sheet the days of Nevo, had marked such moral turpique. ["Sensation."] Gov. Hamilu then estic We honor labor because

OHIO.

A SPEECH FROM SENATOR SHERMAN.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio delivered a fervent speech on the pending issues at Cincinnati on the 28th inst. We extract the following:

Now my friends, this is the speciacle presented between Congress and the President of the United States, I do think an importial country will reason about these matters, not as an idle thing which does not affect than at all, but like sober jurymen. It does seem that the dispassionare judgment of the American people will be that we have done all for the South that we engat to do, and that they must now come to the terms we propose to them. They say that I am a Hunkef, I Conservative inclusion of the American my friends. I do not deep it. I always prefer to gain with the can be gained, to seek that which is attainable. I believe that the adoption of the constitutional medium is a first many friends. I do not deep it. I always prefer to gain amedium is the substitution of the constitutional medium is the substitution of the constitutional medium is the substitution of the constitution of the first does not be substituted in the people of the Unified States would by the requisite traferity adopt them, as one of the Senators of the State of Ohio, to the people of the Southern States; I say that by their rebolion they have been deprived of all civil government. I say that we have the right to take a bond from them for the future safety of this conurry. I say that these amendments are put and right and fair. Accept them if you will come in and be equal to us; a white mas in the Souther state; the simple thing not to elect a few men to office in a little while, and in a short time I have no doubt that the requisite two-thirds of Congress will relieve them of that. We give them these terms—liberal, fair terms, just. Now if under all these circumstances they should refuse to accept them after a full and fair trial, then, my friends, I am not in the possition of the man who makey an office and work prove the other side a fair chance. I hope that ev

The Horse Fair opened vosterday most promisingly. The weather was splendid and the entries larger than ever before. The horse Gray Eagle won the two-hille trot.

NEW-ORLEANS

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PROPEST PROM-TUBOU ADELL

NEW ORLEANS. Out. 3.— Judgo Abell published a protest against the assertions made by (i.e., Eaird, supersuit) and the sum of the American of the American content of the many show that a section of the American content of the many show the sale of the section of the American content of the sale of the section of the American content of the sale of the sale of the section of the American content of the transfer of the sale of

PACIFIC COAST.

The ship Imperial, from Kodine, reports a violent shock of an earthquake at that place at 4 p. m. of September 5. Three houses and nearly all the chimneys in town were

Three houses and nearly all the chimneys in town were shaken down.

The senation on the ship was terrific. She seemed as though passing over rocks at great speed, while articles were shaken down which the most violent gales had not disturbed. In the southern parts of the island large rocks were torn up and thrown down the mountain.

The shock lasted 40 seconds. No lives were lost. The captain of the Imperial acknowledges the courtesy of the Russian Governor-General, who sent a steamer to the ship a assistance, and took her to sea without charge.

Twenty miles of the Western Pacific Rairoad, extending from San Jose to Vallejoa Canon, were finished to-day.

The Nevada Union State Convention met at Carson to-day.

day.

Mining shares are quiet. Yellow Jacket, \$740; Challer Potosi, \$12: Imperial, \$55; Legal Tenders, 70;.

The bark Clars R. Sutil, Yokohama, brings 6,000 chests and 40 jars of tea.

Ay Tung, a Japanese prince en route for Yale College, cause a nasenger on the same vessel.

came a passenger on the same vessel.

ARMIVALS—GOLD FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 3.—The steamer Golden City from Panama arrived to-day with dates from New-York to Nept. 11.

The steamer Orizaba from Columbia River brings

TEXAS. THE BESHAM INVESTIGATION-PROSTIER PROTECTION.

THE BENHAM INVESTIGATION—FRONTIER PROTECTION.

NEW-DRIEANS, Tuesday, October 2, 1856.

Gen. Sheridan returned from Benham, Texas, this morning, whither he had gone to investigate the destruction of that town by incendiarism charged upon United States soldiers. The following points were about to be decided upon unodicially as facts: The original cause of the disturbance is not satisfactorily determined as yet, but there is no doubt that during the fracas two soldiers were wounded, one severely and the other slightly; that later in the night a number of men burned the business part of the town, and that they were soldiers; that Capt. Smith, commanding the post, had nothing to do with the matter, and that the affair required more rigid investigation. Gen. Sheridan, to accomplish the purpose appointed an investigating committee.

Gen. Sheridan has decided on giving the frontier Texas settlers full protection against hostile Indian tribes.

BASE BALL.

THE SUREKAS AND THE MEWTON TOURNAMENT.

The EUREKAS of Newark, contrary to a former announcement, have determined to go to the Newton Tournament. They will play the Olympics of Paterson on Thursday, and the conquering game on Eriday.

THE AUBURN TOURNAMENT.

AUBURN, Oct. 3.—The first game to-day, between the Arctic of Syracuse and Atlantics of Rochester was won by the former—score, 25 to 19. The second game, between the Pacifics of Rochester and Anburus of Auburn, was won by the former—score 35 to 32. The third game, between the Niagaras of Bufalo and Excelsion of Rochester, was called, on account of the darkness, at the close of the servent initing, when the score was even. The game will be played again to may read and Pacifics. The final match for the gold hall well be played and Pacifics. The final match for the gold hall will be played and Pacifics. The final match for the gold hall will be played and Pacifics. The throwing match takes place on Friday ingreding.

ing 4 MATCHES IN FUILADELPIA. PHILADRIPHIA Oct. 3.—The Atlantic played the anglen Chat this afternoon. Score: Atlantic 37 Usefulle 7. A march was played between two negro clubs the Lighters of Albany and Fylosopo of bias say. The former work victories. The game attracted a large crowd of specialtyry.

ed) to religious and the market closed Document and the del the bedete any increases